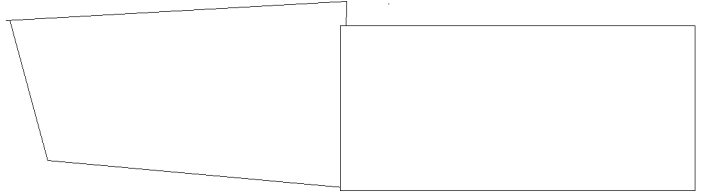




**Director of  
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# **National Intelligence Daily (Cable)**

**3 June 1982**

DIA review  
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State Dept. review completed

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*3 June 1982*

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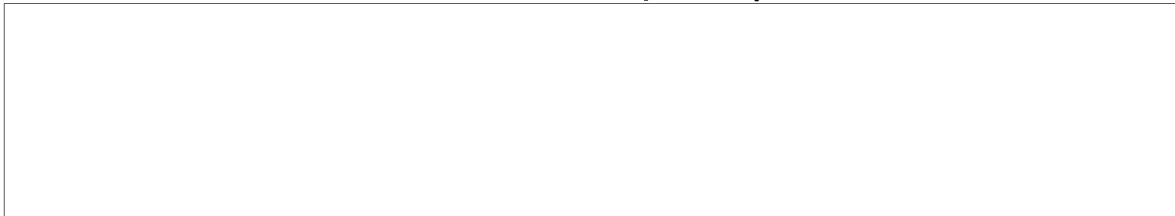
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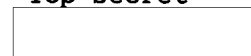


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INTERNATIONAL: Public Attitudes on Economic Policies

*//Public opinion in most major industrial countries favors fighting unemployment even at the cost of higher inflation and blames domestic policies rather than foreign influence for rising unemployment.//* [redacted]

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//Polls conducted by the US International Communication Agency show that large majorities in all the countries participating in the Versailles Summit consider their respective economies to be in poor condition. [redacted]

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//Respondents endorsed reducing restrictions on trade by wide margins in Western Europe [redacted]

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//There is general support for continuing trade with the USSR, although opposition to low-interest loans and credits is strong. With the exception of Italy, public opinion also favors tight restrictions on sales of technology to the Soviets as well as coordinating policies on Soviet trade with the US. West Europeans support the Yamal gas pipeline project because they are not convinced that Soviet exports will help to pay for the Soviet military buildup.// [redacted]

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Comment: //Most foreign leaders at the summit are under increasing public pressure to implement job programs. These pressures are likely to continue to build even after economic conditions begin to improve later this year. In Western Europe, unemployment may still rise because unusually large numbers of youth will be entering the labor market.// [redacted]

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SPAIN: Communist Factional Strife

*Communist Party leader Carrillo and his Eurocommunist doctrine face difficult times following the party's defeat last week in regional voting in traditionally leftist Andalucia.* [redacted]

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//More than half the vote for the regional parliament in Andalucia went to the rival Socialists, and less than 9 percent to the Communists. The defeat followed a period of rapid decline in party membership from more than 100,000 last fall to under 70,000 early this year.//

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//Liberal "renovators" in the party blame these problems on Carrillo's autocratic style and demand greater internal democracy. Many of them have defected or have been expelled, and this has drained the party of its intellectual elite and damaged its legitimacy with the electorate. At the other extreme, pro-Soviets with strong ties to the powerful Communist-linked Worker's Commissions trade unions have begun, with Moscow's blessing, to form a rival Communist organization.//

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Comment: Despite the party's problems, Carrillo apparently retains his hold over the Executive and Central Committees. The setback in Andalucia, however, will encourage the pro-Soviets in their efforts to build a rival party. They enjoy considerable backing in Catalonia and among organized labor and in time could become the largest Communist group. [redacted]

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//To avert such a development, Carrillo might try to cut a deal with the pro-Soviets, allowing him to continue for a while longer as party leader but ceding effective control to the dissidents. Whether or not he compromises, however, the doctrine of Eurocommunism so long associated with him and the party could become an anachronism.// [redacted]

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USSR: Declining Production at Major Oilfield

An authoritative spokesman for the Soviet oil industry has confirmed to a US official that the USSR's largest producing oilfield at Samotlor has peaked and will decline over the next five to seven years. Samotlor supplied one-fourth of total oil output in 1981 and, until then, accounted for over one-half of western Siberia's production. [redacted]

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Comment: [redacted]

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[redacted] Samotlor probably peaked at the end of 1980. This official admission suggests that the Soviets hold little hope that an extensive French gas-lift system--the installation of which continues to be plagued by delays--will be able to avert the decline. Although production from the USSR's richest oil province in western Siberia continues to increase, any loss from Samotlor would only put more pressure on other fields in western Siberia to make up for falling production elsewhere in the country.// [redacted]

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